

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN

Steamboat Departures.

Steamer Blue Wing No. 3 leaves every Tuesday and Friday at 8 A. M. for Louisville.
Steamer Wren leaves every Saturday at 12 M. for Cincinnati.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

FRANKFORT AND LOUISVILLE.

On and after May 14th, 1871, trains will leave Frankfort daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:
For Louisville..... 7:43 A. M. 3:35 P. M.
Arrive at Louisville..... 11:00 A. M. 6:35 P. M.
Leave Louisville..... 2:50 P. M. 6:40 A. M.
Arrive at Frankfort..... 7:00 P. M. 9:25 A. M.

Stage Departures.

Harrodsburg and Danville, (Daily)..... 9:30 A. M.
Salemville, (Daily)..... 9:00 A. M.
Georgetown and Paris, (Tri-Weekly)..... 10:00 A. M.
at Capital Hotel.

Time for Closing the Mails.

First Louisville and Western mail closes at..... 6:30 A. M.
First Lexington, Cincinnati, and Eastern mail closes at..... 8:25 A. M.
Second Louisville and Western mail closes at..... 3:45 P. M.
Second Lexington, Cincinnati, and Eastern mail closes at..... 6:45 P. M.
Danville mail closes at..... 9:00 A. M.
Midway, Versailles, and Georgetown mail closes at..... 8:25 A. M.
Bridgeport and Clay City mail closes at..... 7:00 A. M.
Forks of Elkhorn, Great Cross Keys, and White Sulphur mail closes at..... 3:40 A. M.
Office open from 7 o'clock A. M. to 5:30 P. M.
JAMES G. HATCHITT, P. M.

BASE BALL SONG.

How dear to the heart is the green-covered ball-field,
Where good rival captains their men rightly place,
The pitcher, the catcher, the right field and left field,
The good men, the true men, who guard well each base;
The short stop so lively, the center field handy,
The ball, and the striker, who aims to send high,
But dearer than all to the hearts of good fielders,
Is the leather-clad base ball we catch on the fly—
The jolly old base ball, the well-covered base ball,
The leather-clad base ball we catch on the fly.

(For the Yeoman.)

HOW IT CAME THAT THE DUICHMAN DID NOT HAVE A CLOCK.

There is residing in one of the border cities of the Commonwealth of Kentucky a German barber, who is quite a character in his way. The fellow does not appear to recognize any distinction whatever among the people with whom he comes in contact. If the Governor of the State were to step in his shop to get shaved, the probability is that he would open a familiar conversation with him, and call him by his christian name before the job were ended. Not long since, Col. James T. B., a prominent citizen of the place, desiring to curtail the hairy portion of his visage, called upon the Teuton aforesaid to engage his professional services. It seems that the Colonel was known to the lathering knight, and of course was the recipient of much confidential remark during the operation, which produced the usual feeling of annoyance. As he was about leaving the shop, the razor-strapper called to him: "Hello, Yim, told me vot time it is vot you goes away." This was too much for the Colonel's dignity, and turning sharply around, remarked: "dam you, why don't you keep a clock, and not bother every gentleman that comes in your shop?" "Hold on dere," replied soukront, "come you back, Yim, just one minute, and I told you how it was dat I don't got any clock." The request rather excited the Colonel's curiosity, and he of course waited for the explanation. "Val, you see, de udder night after I shuts up de shop, I feels a little dirsty, like what a man will feel sometimes, you know, and I says to my olt rooman, I belef I goes up to de corner and got a glass of peer. I goes up, you know, and I gets my glass of peer, unt vile I was a settin dere, in comes Yake Kline and says, Heinrich, better you come mit me and take a glass of peer. Val I say, I don't keev en I do, unt I goes mit him unt takes de glass of peer. And den, already, after a little vile, in comes Yohn More unt Peter Myer unt some odder fellers, unt dey all ax me to come mit dem unt take some peer. Val I goes mit 'em, unt ve all got to trinkin unt singin mit 'em, unt I guess I gets pretty trink. Ve was havin a goot time generally, unt I stays mit dem fellers till it was about near tree o'clock. Ven I finds unt vot time it is, I thinks now mine vile will gib me der teufel ven I goes home. Anyhow, I say I vill schlip town unt git in te house, unt schlip in te pet mit der olt rooman, unt I don't vill wake her up. Val you know I was a leetle trank, unt I stumblers ober some tings vot was on de floor, unt de olt rooman she wakes up and say, 'Oh! ho! Mister Heinrich, dis is a fine time to ve a comin home; vot time it is hey?' O, I say, don't gif yourself so much trouble, tist me more leffen o'clock. Now, yust ven I tells de olt rooman dat it was leffen o'clock, de got tam o'clock calls me a liar, and strikes tree. Dat make me mab, you know, unt so I knocks him off de mantel-piece unt breaks him all to pieces.

REGISTER OF LANDS.—The State Central Committee counted the votes for Register of the Land Office, last Saturday, with the following result: Dawson, 345; Grant, 349. Col. Dawson being thereupon declared the nominee, was formally notified of the fact, in response to which notification he wrote the Committee, stating that his former letter withdrawing for the sake of preserving harmony in the party was written in good faith, and that under the circumstances he felt it his duty again to decline the nomination. The Committee then tendered the nomination to Major Grant, and it was formally accepted by him.

Such disinterested and noble behavior on the part of Col. Dawson will not easily be lost sight of by the Democracy of Kentucky. He has acted in the whole affair in a way to show that with him the welfare of Democracy stands far above mere personal interest.

Lex. Gazette.

John M. Harlan evidently entertains a very poor opinion of the decency, intelligence and morality of the people of Kentucky, when he can, without blushing, insult their ears with his snake and nigger story. He must imagine that he is a candidate for the position of chief pimp to a bawdy house.

Mt. Sterling Sentinel.

The Column in the Place Vendome. The Column in the Place Vendome, which was destroyed lately by Vandal hordes in Paris, was thus constructed:

"The interior shaft was of stone, and the exterior of bronze covered with bas-reliefs, portraying the marked events of the war. Twelve hundred canon taken in battle furnished the ornamentation of this part of the structure occupied nearly five years. It was finished in 1810. The design was mainly copied from the 'Pillar of Trajan,' the French column, however, being 135 feet in height, surmounted by a colossal statue of the first Napoleon. The diameter of the monument was sufficient to permit the introduction of a stairway of 180 steps, by which visitors reached the summit. The whole structure cost \$394,000. From the summit of the monument the best view of Paris could be obtained; the magnificent church of the Madeleine displaying its handsome columns to the northwest, the Obelisk of Luxor in the Place de la Concorde being visible at the southwest, and far away westward, over the beautiful Champs Elysees, prominent over all other objects, rose the celebrated Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile. The dome of the Hotel des Invalides, the Chamber of Deputies, the Pantheon, and a score of other objects of exceeding interest were within the range of this magnificent monument."

OUT-DOOR PAINTING.—USEFUL HINTS.—Be sure that your boiled oil is made to dry by the use of umber or litharge, and not with the dryer generally used, that is, manganese, which produces a gloss on the surface and dies out in a few weeks' exposure. Nor do you allow your painter to use one drop of turpentine in your paint for outside work, but get and get the best raw oil, put it into an iron kettle, set on a little brick arch outdoors, let your kettle be large enough so that it will be about half full of oil; to each gallon of oil put in about one ounce of raw umber or litharge, or more if you wish it to dry fast. Your choice of these dryers will be decided by the color you wish to paint; umber being too dark for white paint. Heat until it will settle all the foam that rises, and a light blue smoke rises from the surface. Keep it about this heat for ten or fifteen minutes. Get the best lead—use about six quarts of oil to twenty-five pounds of lead in the priming coat. Now, guard against the great fault in painting, and don't be in a hurry to have your house painted and done up in a week or two. Perhaps your painter is in a hurry; tell him you don't intend to have that second coat put on for six weeks or two months. For a second coat about a gallon of oil to thirty-five pounds of lead; lay on smooth, and if your painter is in a hurry to finish it up before winter, tell him you can wait till next spring, unless you can get three months before cold weather. Put a little more oil to the third coat and finish smoothly; now let it stand two or three months and put on a light fourth coat, and you won't live long enough to see it need another, unless you are an exception of longevity.

American Farm Journal.

Thomas Jefferson and Martin Van Buren have been the only men in the history of this country who have been Governors of States, holders of first-class foreign missions, heads of Cabinets, Vice Presidents and Presidents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUMMER STOCK

Helms' Old Stand!

HAVING REFITTED THE STORE-ROOM on Main Street, I now offer to the citizens of Frankfort the following articles, which have just been received:

A Full and Complete Assortment of HATS, CAPS, & C.,

Books of all Descriptions, Notions, &c., &c.

SILK HATS, FELT HATS, STRAW HATS, YOUTHS' HATS, ALL STYLES; BOYS' HATS, ALL STYLES; CHILDRENS' HATS, ALL STYLES.

A few Youths' Prize Hats left; a Prize in every Hat guaranteed. A full line of new styles Ladies', Misses', and Childrens' Gaiters and Slippers. Gentlemen's Custom work: we have a splendid assortment, made to order; all of which I propose to sell as low as any other house here or elsewhere. We think it no trouble to show our Goods. Call in and see for yourselves.

JNO. T. GRAY, Agent.

ju3-tf

DRY GOODS.

1871. 1871.

SPRING IMPORTATION.

I AM NOW RECEIVING MY STOCK OF

SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS,

And will be in receipt of everything new every few days until the middle of June. For Variety, Style, and Cheapness,

It has not been surpassed in the last six years, embracing everything NEW AND DESIRABLE,

WHICH I CAN OFFER AT

Greatly Reduced Prices!

3,000 yards Dress Goods, adapted to the present season.

2,000 yards black and colored Grenadines, in quality, and style better than they have been for years.

50 pieces black Alpaccas, of a very celebrated make, which have sold with great credit.

200 dozen Colton and Lisle Hosiery.

100 dozen Jouvins' and Alexander's Kid Gloves, in all colors.

50 pieces Nottingham Lace Goods, beautiful patterns, and very cheap.

FRENCH WORK IN EVERY STYLE AND QUALITY

WITH THE LARGEST LOT OF FRENCH & HAMBURG

EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS

Ever offered in a RETAIL HOUSE, all of which will be offered to the Trade at the LOWEST

CASH PRICES.

J. M. ELLIOTT, EXINGTON, KY.

adies' ready-made Walking Suits of every style and material.

R. D. MAHONEY, MERCHANT TAILOR, LEXINGTON, KY.

Will be in FRANKFORT REGULARLY once a month to exhibit a stock of the most elegant Goods for Gentlemen's wear. Also to take measures and receive orders for all clothes that may be desired, to be made up in the latest fashion at his establishment in Lexington.

Orders solicited and promptly attended to. His first visit will be about the 34th inst.

Rooms at the Capital Hotel. ma 9-3m

JAMES A. CLARK. HENRY W. CLARK

JAMES A. CLARK & SON, TAILORS,

791 Broadway, opposite Grace Church, marl 6m NEW YORK.

THOS. MAHONEY. HARRIS H. JOHNSTON

T. MAHONEY & CO., CONTRACTORS & BUILDERS,

FRANKFORT, KY.

ARE PREPARED TO BUILD IN STONE, Brick, or Wood, any structure, in any part of the State. april-14

BERKSHIRE SWINE FOR SALE.

I AM BREEDING AND HAVE FOR SALE BERKSHIRE HOGS of all ages, the produce of the best stock this country and Canada can afford. All orders promptly attended to. For particulars address

WILLIAM H. BARBEE, Frankfort, Ky. jan24-ly

Grate Setting & Hearth Laying, RICHARD M. GOSNEY

OFFERS his services to the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity, to do any kind of Brick Laying, Grate Setting, Hearth Laying, or Repairing. dec3-t

FRANKLIN COUNTY LAND FOR SALE.

DESIRING TO CHANGE LOCATION, I WILL sell the land on which I now reside, situated on Kentucky river, 2½ miles from Frankfort, 1½ miles from Frankfort and Lawrenceburg Turnpike Road, supposed to contain

225 ACRES, 100 acres cleared, the balance in wood land and grass; a comfortable house, containing five rooms; and a hall, stables, smoke and ice-house, and other necessary out-buildings, with a small orchard and other fruit. Terms easy. Address

J. T. DICKINSON, Farmdale Post-office, Franklin county, Ky. jan25-d&wt

New Carriage Shop. CARRIAGE AND LIGHT WAGON REPAIRING done in the neatest style upon short notice, and on reasonable terms.

J. L. BOHANNAN, South Frankfort Corner of Shelby and Second streets mar28-3m

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW GROCERY

L. W. GLORE,

HAVING bought out John W. Bartlett, has filled up his stock, and now has a large and well-selected assortment of

Family Groceries, which he will sell at very low figures for cash.

In addition to his Grocery Stock, he will keep a full supply of

Baker's Bread, Confectionaries, Nuts, Fruits &c. Also Fresh Meats, Fowls, and Vegetables of all kinds.

PIANOS! PIANOS!!

MRS. JANE BUTLER, OF THIS CITY, HAS SECURED THE AGENCY FOR HINGEN & ROZEN'S celebrated make of Pianos, which took the premium at the Louisville Fair. Mrs. Butler is prepared to furnish these Pianos, together with stool and cover, all delivered, for what the purchaser from any other source would have to pay for the Piano only. This instrument is highly recommended by all Professors of Music.

She refers to the following persons, citizens of Frankfort: Captain Sanders, Messrs H. H. Murray, H. Berry, K. B. Wilson, A. J. Kendall, J. Graham, J. W. Bartlett, Mrs. Franklin, Frankfort Public School, and Otto Von Borries. april-14

COAL! COAL!

BLACK & CHINN, AT THEIR OLD STAND, HAVE NOW A FULL supply of

KENTUCKY RIVER, CAMPBELL'S CREEK, PEYTONA, CANNEL, and PITTSBURG COALS,

That they are selling at the very lowest market rates.

O. F. C. Hand-Made Sour-Mash Whisky,

For Use of the Family and the Druggist.

ITS PURITY AND SUPERIORITY (SO WELL known and appreciated in this community) especially commend it for the above uses.

H. TAYLOR Jr.

A. G. BRAWNER Contractor and Builder FRANKFORT, KY.

Will contract for building, making, and setting brick, curbing, paving, &c. Orders solicited from this and the adjoining counties. mar

DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE.

I WISH TO SELL THAT LARGE AND DESIRABLE dwelling now occupied by my father, Mr. Hubbard Taylor, and known as the property formerly owned by Mrs. Catharine Johnson. It is one of the most desirable residences in Frankfort. For price and terms (which will be reasonable) address me through box 152, Frankfort. dec21-tf

COLEBY H. TAYLOR.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN to me that ELIJAH HALSEY and ALEXANDER LUTTRELL stand indicted in the Fayette Circuit Court with the murder of Benjamin A. Muir, 15th February, 1862, and are now fugitives from justice, going at large;

Now, therefore, I, PRESTON H. LESLIE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS each for the apprehension of ELIJAH HALSEY and ALEXANDER LUTTRELL, and their delivery to the jailer of Fayette county.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, the 13th day of April, A. D. 1871, and in the 79th year of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

PRESTON H. LESLIE. By the Governor: SAMUEL B. CHURCHILL, Secretary of State. april-14

LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILLIAM CROMLEY, WHOLESALE PAPER DEALER, And Agent for the sale

GUNPOWDER, Manufactured by the

ORIENTAL & MIAMI POWDER CO'S, 230 Main street, between Seventh and Eighth, LOUISVILLE, KY.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS. A full supply of Sporting, Rifle, and Blasting Powder, and Patent Safety Fuse always on hand. sep15-tf

U. S. HOTEL, LOUISVILLE, KY., BURTON & STOCKTON, Proprietors.

This Hotel is being REFITTED & FURNISHED. nov27-tf

WHITE & COCHRANE, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS AND SHOES, NO. 214 (OLD NO. 603) MAIN STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Goods at Eastern manufacturers' prices, for cash. apr17-tf

MEDICAL.

Cherokee Pills No. 2

These Pills are an unfailing Female Regulator, intended for special cases; those obstinate ones where milder and cheaper medicines fail.

They are composed of the most active and powerful principles of plants, roots and berries, so highly concentrated that each pill contains more medicinal strength than a whole box or bottle of ordinary dollar medicine in the market. Although powerful, yet so mild and pleasant in their operation that the most feeble can take them with perfect safety.

Price, \$5 per box, sold by all Druggists. All letters seeking information or advice, will be promptly answered.

Vegetable Cure Cures all diseases caused by self-abuse, viz: Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Seminal Weakness, Night Emissions, Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pains in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, Weak Genitalia, Difficult Breathing, Pale Countenance, Insanity, Consumption, and all diseases that follow as a consequence of youthful indiscretions.

Each package contains one bottle filled with Sugar-coated Pills, and one vial filled with Medicated Powders, sufficient to make one-half pint of liquid, for use in cases of Gonorrhea, Syphilis, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, such as Incontinence of Urine, Inflammation of the Bladder, Stricture, Gravel, Gleet, etc., and is especially recommended in Fluor Albus (or Whites).

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THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN

PUBLISHED BY
S. I. M. MAJOR.

TERMS.
The Tri-Weekly Yeoman is published every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at five dollars per annum, in advance. Money may be sent by mail at our risk. The Weekly Yeoman is published every Friday, two dollars and fifty cents per annum, in advance. Liberal terms to Clubs.

ADVERTISING.
Rates of advertising in Tri-weekly:
One square, first insertion..... 1 00
One square, each subsequent..... 25
Rates of advertising in Weekly:
One square, first insertion..... 1 00
One square, each subsequent..... 25
For each subsequent insertion..... 10
For double column advertisements, or advertisements to occupy a fixed place, 50 per cent additional.
Local notices 20 cents a line each insertion.
Liberal terms can be made for large advertisements to be inserted more than once.

J. STODDARD JOHNSTON, Editor.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
PRESTON H. LESLIE,
Of Warren.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
JOHN G. CARLISLE,
Of Kenton.

FOR AUDITOR,
D. HOWARD SMITH,
Of Owen.

FOR TREASURER,
JAMES W. TATE,
Of Franklin.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
JOHN RODMAN,
Of Franklin.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
H. A. M. HENDERSON,
Of Fayette.

FOR REGISTER OF THE LAND OFFICE,
J. ALEXANDER GRANT,
Of Franklin.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE FROM FRANKLIN COUNTY,
HARRY I. TODD.

TUESDAY..... JULY 11, 1871.

THE NEGROES AND TAXATION.

The Radical speakers are trying to make some capital by the fact that the Legislature, at its last session, passed an act repealing the former law levying a special tax upon the negroes of the State, and are claiming that this was intended as a hostile measure, aimed at the negro population by the Democratic Legislature. Mr. Brown, the Radical candidate for Attorney General, is even reported as advising the negroes not to pay the taxes assessed against them for general purposes, the repeal of the act in question being cited as one of the justifying grievances. Now, the facts in the case are, that the repeal of the act of March 9th, 1867, was intended as a relief to the negro population, and was so regarded by them. That statute, if any one will take the trouble to examine it, provided that the capitation and other taxes collected from negroes and mulattoes should be set apart and constitute a separate fund for the support of their paupers and the education of their children. It also enacted that, in addition to the capitation tax usually levied, there should be a special tax of two dollars on every male negro and mulatto over eighteen years of age, to go also into this fund. Now this was regarded as a hardship by the negro population, and in their State Convention held in this city on the 22d of February, 1870, they petitioned the Legislature, or appointed a committee to wait upon the Speaker of the House of Representatives, requesting the repeal of the act. We have not the official proceedings of the Convention before us, but the following, from the report which appeared in the Yeoman of the day succeeding, confirms fully our recollection that it was the subject of great interest to that body, and these seemed a unit in favor of its repeal:

A message was announced from the Kentucky Legislature—a written communication, signed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives—announcing that the bill to repeal the two dollars additional tax per capita on the colored citizens of the State had passed the House of Representatives, but had failed in the Senate; whereupon Mr. Dupreys, a colored gentleman of clerical appearance and wearing spectacles, hailing, as we understood, from the aristocratic regions of Paducah, Ky., arose and moved that the colored convention give three lusty cheers for the Kentucky House of Representatives, and reserve their prayers for the refractory and stubborn Senate.

The session being near its close, the bill referred to by the Speaker did not pass that body, but during the last session it did pass, and is as follows:

CHAPTER 1233.

An act to repeal an act entitled "An Act for the benefit of the negroes and mulattoes of this Commonwealth," approved March 9, 1867.

§ 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That an act entitled "An act for the benefit of the negroes and mulattoes of this Commonwealth," approved March 9th, 1867, be, and the same is repealed.

§ 2. That hereafter the same tax per capita, and the same rate of taxation on real and personal estates (except tax for common school purposes), shall be collected of all the negroes and mulattoes in this Commonwealth as of the white population, and no other.

§ 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved February 9, 1871.

It will be seen that it repeals the act of March 9th, imposing an additional per capita tax of two dollars, each, on adult negroes, and provides that there shall be no other or greater taxes levied upon the negroes of the State than upon the whites. It does even more. It exempts all the property of negroes, real and personal, from taxation for common school purposes. To speak of this act, therefore, as imposing additional burdens upon the colored people, is the height of demagoguery and there is not an intelligent negro in the State who can be deceived by it.

Forney's Press eulogizes Harvard University by proclaiming that her doors are open to white, red, yellow, and black alike; and so would every public school in Kentucky be, if the Radicals ever got control of the State.

THE TIOHBORNE TRIAL.

A singular trial is going on in England, in volving the title to one of the oldest baronies in the kingdom, with thirty thousand pounds a year. Roger Tichborne, who would have succeeded to this inheritance, was, until recently, believed to have died at sea ten or twelve years ago. Lately a man claiming to be the identical Roger has turned up, and brings suit for the estate and title. The whole question is one of identity, and all England, as well as a large part of the continent and of this country, has become interested in the singular case. Some of the developments are very remarkable; and if the claimant, who is represented as a coarse, dull, and ignorant man, is an impostor, he is certainly a wonderful adept at deception. The mother of the missing man believes him to be her son, while various relatives have testified to their recognition, not only by personal resemblance, but by his allusions to certain incidents which occurred many years ago, to which the lost heir was a party, and of which none but he could have had cognizance. The only difference observed by the witnesses was, that the plaintiff had enormously increased in bulk. All this favorable testimony was very much damaged, however, when the claimant himself came to be examined. He said he had had a collegiate education, but was unable to tell whether Virgil was written in prose or verse, and when pressed said it was written in Greek instead of Latin. He was also unable to tell who or what Euclid was, and showed the profoundest ignorance upon the commonest subjects, upon which an educated man is supposed to be informed. At last accounts the bets were against him.

As an offset to the Democratic charges of Federal extravagance, it is sometimes the fashion to point to New York City with its heavy expenditures and its large debt. But even this argument fails, since it is demonstrated that New York, under Democratic rule, is also getting better off than Philadelphia, which is in Radical hands. New York has a debt of a little over \$26,000,000 over and above its Sinking Fund, while Philadelphia has a undebted of \$36,000,000, excluding additional loan authorized and not yet included in the funded debt, amounting to \$15,000,000 more. Besides, Philadelphia has comparatively nothing to show for her vast debt while New York is rich in municipal assets of the most tangible and available character. The city has real estate enough, which it could readily sell, to pay off her whole debt, aside from her grand parks; while her great public improvements have been so judiciously made that the people have been reimbursed or their cost in the increased value of their property. In Philadelphia the public money has been squandered upon party jobs and favorites until municipal bankruptcy is only a question of time, unless the Democrats come into power.

The California Radical State Convention nominated Newton Booth, of Sacramento candidate for Governor. His only opponent for the nomination was Mayor Selby, of San Francisco. Selby was favored by the Republicans of San Francisco, and Booth was supported almost unanimously by the country and the contest between the friends of the two was quite as bitter as was that between Haight and his party opponents. Booth was so strong in the Convention that Selby did not dare to stand a ballot, and the nomination was made by acclamation. The Republican platform cordially indorses President Grant's administration; opposes land grants to corporations; favors a general common school system in which education shall be made compulsory; protests against Chinese immigration, and opposes their admission to citizenship, and demands of the Federal Government "such treaty regulations and legislation as shall discourage their further immigration to our shores." This Chinese feature of the platform is copied almost literally from the Democratic resolutions, and shows that the Pacific coast Republicans have not advanced far enough to favor the extension of the privileges of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Mongolians.

Gen. Harlan tries to make votes among Conservative men by confessing his belief that the Ku-Klux bill passed by Congress is unconstitutional. That he does not speak the views of his party is plain from the following from the Philadelphia press:

"As the Democracy do not accept the Ku-Klux bill, their new departure, so far as they have accepted it, is valueless. Amendments to the Constitution are dead letters unless enforced. To accept the amendment and at the same time to reject the law that makes it effective, is for a party to stultify itself."

So true loyalty, it seems requires not only acquiescence in the amendments, but indorsement of the laws under it; and if failure to give full adherence to the law stultifies a Democrat, it does not require the rule of three to cipher out the stultification to which Gen. Harlan stands condemned by one of his own apostles.

We are glad to know that the apparent conflict in the 13th Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Warren and Allen, has been adjusted by the withdrawal of Messrs. Skiles and Claypool from the contest. This leaves the track to John J. Gatewood, Esq., of Allen, who is announced as the candidate by the District Committee. Mr. Gatewood has been twice a member of the lower house, and is a lawyer of high reputation, as well as a gentleman of great personal worth and popularity.

GRAND DEMOCRATIC PICNIC IN NICHOLAS.

We desire to acknowledge the receipt of a complimentary invitation to a grand picnic dinner to be given by the Democracy of Nicholas, near Carlisle, on the 27th inst. A number of distinguished speakers have been invited, and it is expected to be one of the largest gatherings of the season. The proverbial hospitality of the people of that section is a guaranty that all who go will enjoy themselves, while the names attached to the circular of invitation insure the most thorough preparation and the amplest accommodation. It would give us much pleasure to attend, as we shall if our duties will admit.

PROCTOR KNOTT AT PEMBROKE—A BRILLIANT SPEECH ON THE NEW DEPARTURE—RACY EULOGY OF THE WARRIOR-STATSMAN HARLAN.

On the 4th of July, Hon. J. Proctor Knott, in accordance with the invitation of the people of Christian county, spoke at Pembroke to a large audience. We take from the Louisville Ledger the following graphic report:

I know of no graver duty devolving upon an intelligent citizen than that which requires him to select at the polls those whom he would have to govern him. It involves not only his liberty, prosperity, and happiness, but that of the whole community in which he lives. There is no more appropriate occasion than the present to contemplate the mighty past—to gather lessons of wisdom for future guidance from the experience of the past, now crystallized into history. It is a fitting hour for the American patriot to inquire whether this Government shall stand, or whether, one by one, its beauteous columns shall crumble beneath the vandal touch of a licentious party. The preservation of the rights secured to us by our form of government depends upon the manner in which we shall guard them. Here he enumerated many of the rights secured by the Federal Constitution. Among other safeguards, he mentioned the absolute subordination of the military to civil power—one which had guided the rulers of our country for sixty years from the accession of the Republican party to power. In those days the Constitution was "the pillar of cloud by day and of fire by night." Questions of mere expediency agitated the public mind, and were advanced on the one hand by the battle-axe of Webster, and parried on the other by the glittering scimitar of Calhoun. During all that period, not one right was violated, not one jewel of civil rights was displaced from its socket. Then the benign influences of our system were experienced, and no act of despotic power ever marred its harmony. No civil right was disturbed by the presence of armed soldiers, urged on by the irresponsible and licentious despot. The touch of no "little bell" doomed a citizen to rot in a lunatic cell, or a far-off prison. No defenseless woman was condemned without trial and executed without law. The temple of justice was open to all. No privileged class of lordly capitalists revelled in millions of lily-gotten gains. During that period over two millions of square miles were added to our public domain. No attempt was made to throttle a sovereign State, to supplant its governor, to displace its legislature, to disfranchise its citizens, and no *ex post facto* laws enforced by unprincipled military satraps, but one by one, brilliant orb set their splendor to the galaxy of States, and peace, harmony, and prosperity prevailed throughout the length and breadth of our land.

AN ERA OF MISLEADS.

He said he had recurred to the past only that he might institute a comparison between the sixty years of Democratic and Whig rule, and the last years of Radical misrule. The latter, said he, for an unblinking disregard of every individual right, for corruption, oppression, and wrong, stands unprecedented in the history of the world. He did not intend to allude to the war or its causes. These questions belong to the past. He was willing to concede everything to the passions of the hour, to the passions of the day, to the passions of the moment, but he would not concede that tide of blood which deluged our land; the scenes of desolation; the wailing cry of grief and anguish that went up from millions of sorrowing hearts, and from homes laid waste; could forget all the crimes, all the horrors of that dreadful episode in history, if the party in power would only redeem their solemn pledge to the people, to preserve the Constitution unimpaired. This pledge was made under extraordinary circumstances—it was the plaintive cry for help in the moment of humiliation, and was responded to by thousands of brave souls. The party that made it was under every obligation that religion, morality, or good faith could impose; they owed it to the people and to the future of the country to their slaughtered countrymen who looked for their ghastly abode upon the picture of broken faith, to redeem their sacred promise. He would prove by one whose business it was to know—his serene highness and august majesty, U. S. Grant—that in 1866 the Southern States had accepted the situation, and desired to restore to their rights of citizenship. Yet, despite his letter to this effect, ten sovereign States were stricken down, and trampled beneath the feet of semi-barbarous scoundrels and vagabonds, and manacled and humiliated by an infamous military satrap. We find in the Declaration of Independence an exact portrait of the condition of the Southern States at the close of the war, and the restoration of peace, standing armies without the consent of our Legislature. He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power; has given his assent to acts of pretended legislation; has imposed taxes on us without our consent, and has deprived us of the right of trial by jury of life and limb; and the same Jefferson, who had dipped his pen in inspiration itself, he could not have depicted more correctly the condition of affairs in the South. No man can indorse such an administration of the laws, unless he is joined to the car of Radicalism by the ligaments of public plunder.

THE AMENDMENTS.

He considered the adoption of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments the greatest crime yet committed by the Radical party. He challenged the record of public criminality for a parallel for the crime practiced in the adoption of these pretended amendments. They are no more a part of the Constitution than the resolutions of a mob passed in the streets of a city. The Fourteenth Amendment is the illiad of all our woes. If we accept that, the proudest hopes of all will have "gone glimmering like a school boy's tale—the phantom of an hour." The Ku-Klux bill is entitled "A bill to enforce the Fourteenth Amendment;" that is to say it invests the President of the United States with more power than is ascribed by any despot in Europe, even the autocrat of Russia not excepted. It entirely subverts every principle of our Government. So long as it remains a part of the Constitution it will afford a pretext to interfere with the rights of the States, but of individuals. If you would exterminate the evil strike at the root. The Fifteenth Amendment removes the very corner-stone of the Declaration of Independence. All must go, both black and white, to the same fountain head for their rights—and that source is State sovereignty. We are told these are

DEAD ISSUES.

If they are dead, American liberty was buried in the same grave. Much has been said in reference to the New Departure, but the doctrine of State individuality, equality, and sovereignty, will be the last to depart. If Democrats turn their backs on these, then let them depart forever. He would not have been necessary for the New Departure; that the year before Congress passed the Fifteenth Amendment the question of negro suffrage was submitted to a number of Northern States, and it was voted down overwhelmingly. It was defeated in Missouri by more than thirty-five thousand majority, in Wisconsin by forty thousand majority, and Ohio rejected it by fifty-five thousand majority. The people did not indorse it. It was not a matter of expediency, because the tide of victory was in our favor, as has been illustrated by the increase of Democratic representation in Congress. These things we once denounced as the quintessence of despotism cannot now be right. He would submit to the people the question of the New Departure, with pistol in hand, he demanded his money. The Democratic party will never depart. When she does, "The day of her destiny is over."

LEGISLATIVE JOBBERY.

Here Mr. Knott depicted with great force the profligacy and corruption of the Radical party in administering the financial department of the Government. He characterized it as the great railroad party. He said an area of public lands seven times as large as the State of Pennsylvania had been given away to a few wealthy corporators without bringing

the people as much in return as Penn gave the poor Indians when he chased them out of their domain. France and Prussia have waged a bloody and disastrous war to determine which should possess a small strip of land; but the American Congress have given to those corporations land enough to make an empire larger than both France and Prussia combined. The Radical party, when he took office, saw up into a high mountain, and said all these things will I give thee, "was not half as liberal as that Congress, because he demanded fealty in return. This immense territory has gone to swell the already bloated coffers of millionaires. He said it was his deliberate judgment that we are about to engage in the last contest for civil liberty in America. The success of the Republican party insures the destruction of representative republicanism in this country. An unprincipled executive, backed up by an equally unprincipled legislative department, and a judiciary manipulated to obey the behests of the most violent partisans, are endeavoring to fasten upon us the clutches of their own power and interest.

THE CANDIDATES.

Kentucky must furnish the vanguard of the Democracy in this contest. She has ever been true to her prestige; having ever performed her duty, true and faithful, when called upon in this crisis. If, said he, the approaching election involved no more than the mere expression of a personal preference between the candidates presented for our suffrages, I should not have a single word to say. For while I am aware that no eulogy of mine could lend a solitary ray of additional lustre to the bright and intrepid career of General Harlan, I would stain a single leaf in the glittering chaplet that entwines the brow of General Harlan. [Applause.]

HARLAN DULUTHED.

I have known him long and well as a most genial gentleman, a profound lawyer, and a scholar of varied and distinguished attainments, and taken all in all, a man of whom I am personally fond. As a public man I am free to acknowledge, that he has perhaps the advantage of Governor Leslie. Renowned alike.

AS A WARRIOR.

And a statesman, his career has been such as to dazzle the enraptured vision of every beholder with a thrill of martial ardor. His impetuous brilliant achievements, which constitute the brightest gems in the diadem of his country's glory. [Great Applause.] His military record especially, is a theme upon which every patriot must delight to dwell. [Applause.]

I confess I can not recur to it, without feeling every fiber and tissue of my being tingle with martial ardor. [Laughter and applause.] I remember how his impetuous blade leaped from its scabbard, when the first notes of civil discord echoed along the lowering horizon of 1861, or how it gleamed like a meteor along his terrible pathway, as he swept like a tornado to the dread carnival of death. The awful sublimity of his going forth to inaugurate the bloody-maintained altar of patriotism will haunt me to my dying day. [Applause.] It reminded me of Ossian's description of Cuthullin, as he rushed in the sound of his arms like the terrible spirit of Loda, when he comes in the roar of a thousand storms, scattering battles from his eyes! [Immense applause.] What deeds of prowess he might have won upon the gory field, what hecatombs of slaughtered rebels might have gone down beneath the biting edge of his trenchant blade, had he ever succeeded in meeting his country's foes upon the perilous ridge of battle, the pen of history will never tell; for ere he had an opportunity to quench his blazing brand in the blood of traitors, he was called to the duties of martial glory to the more arduous duties of civil life. [Great laughter.] I know we much needed his distinguished services in the cabinet. I am willing to admit that there was not another lawyer in all the length and breadth of the Commonwealth, from Maysville to Mills Point, who was capable of discharging the distinguished duties of the office of the Attorney General [laughter], yet I can not but regret the inexorable necessity which compelled him to quit the tented field and bid farewell forever to "all the pomp and circumstance of glorious war." In fact, I consider the resignation of General Harlan as the direst calamity that could have befallen our beloved country under the circumstances [laughter], for I am satisfied that had the Confederate leaders been convinced that there was no other means of escaping a direct conflict with Gen. Harlan upon the open field, they would have laid down their arms at once. [Renewed laughter.] But when Lee and Johnson, and Beauregard ascertained that Gen. Harlan had resigned, they plucked up fresh courage and determined to prosecute the war to the bitter end. [Laughter.]

It can, however, be said of Gen. Harlan, as it can of but few military heroes of equal prowess and renown, that when his tear-dimmed eye rested for the last time upon the war-worn forms of his command, when he bid them a last long adieu upon the tented field, he had the proud satisfaction of knowing that he had never led them into danger in his life. [Prolonged laughter and applause.]

But while I could dwell forever with increasing raptures upon this delightful theme, I would not withhold a fitting tribute to his equally brilliant and extraordinary career.

AS A STATESMAN.

Endowed by nature with a genius capable of embracing in a single grasp every theory of governmental science, his public life has been a perfect political kaleidoscope, exhibiting in every conceivable variety of combination, every principle and every tenet of every party that has had an existence on this continent from the birth of this nation down to the present moment. Far back in the days of his boyhood, he was a more brilliant exemplification of the principles of the Old-Line Whig party than either the godlike Webster or the immortal Clay. In 1856 the instrument revolved, and behold all the resplendent glories of Know-Nothingism in all the gorgeous splendor of a thousand glittering spangles. In 1860 it revolved again; and lo! the simple but comprehensive creed of Bell and Everett—a triad of diamonds—"the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws." In 1864 it turned again, and there were all the old family jewels of the Democracy blazing forth in a flood of effulgence radiating the entire Commonwealth. In 1868 the machine turned again, and the dim outline of the Third Party fell feebly upon the vision. In 1868 occurred another revolution of the protean table, and there were all the multiplied horrors of Radicalism in all the intricate mazes of chaotic confusion. [Applause.] What will appear when it shall make another revolution is beyond the power of my feeble imagination to conceive. Perhaps the instrument will explode like a tremendous meteoric conflagration when millions of many colored sparks will linger a moment on the midnight sky, and then leave the universe in total and eternal darkness. [Tremendous applause.]

I would like to linger upon this delightful theme! I would like to pay a fitting tribute to the distinguished services and high renown of his illustrious colleague, Col. Thomas who I understand was a brilliant ornament to that very efficient arm of the military service known as the home guard [laughter]; who I understand took a solemn oath never to leave the country, except in case of invasion; but your patience forbids. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. Knott spoke for more than two hours, and was listened to with unabated interest during the whole time. At the close of his address the crowd was invited to dinner, and about two thousand persons partook of the sumptuous repast which had been prepared. The people of Pembroke are far famed for their hospitality and refinement, and although much was expected of them on this occasion, the "get up" of the affair was far more creditable than was anticipated.

It took a negro band to rouse up the so-called Republicans of this city on the occasion of Gen. Harlan's visit; the crowd of bayonet, a negro company paraded the streets at the hour named for the speaking.

SPEAKING IN BLANDVILLE.

On Monday last, it being county court day in Ballard, Col. E. L. Bullock addressed the people on the political issues of the times. He first gave his audience an account of the charges, qualifications, and antecedents of the several candidates for State offices. Of Gov. Leslie he spoke in the highest terms. He had known P. H. Leslie from his boyhood, when as deputy for Rice Maxey, clerk of the courts in the county of Clinton, he had shown him an obliging, sprightly, and intelligent lad. Then as member of the Kentucky Legislature for more than twenty years ago, he represented his constituents. Afterward at the bar, in a district famous for the ability and learning of its members, he stood in the front ranks of his profession, the peer of the ablest lawyers of the State, and in the Senate of Kentucky, and as speaker of the body he had won the esteem and confidence of all who knew him. In all the various public positions filled by him and in his private relations, Gov. Leslie had proven himself to be an honest, upright, incorruptible gentleman—just such a man as Kentuckians should delight to honor, and just such a man as in these times who—if one half that is charged upon the public officers of the Republic were true, the Republic would be saved, and corruption is the rule and honor and integrity, the exception—should be made Governor of Kentucky and singled out by the Democracy as an example of good faith, sound heart and fidelity to the trust reposed in him.

Of John G. Carlisle, he spoke in terms of highest commendation. He had heard him hold the ear of listening Senates charmed by his eloquence, and won by his logic. He had seen him in the highest court of our State command the approving attention of the judges, and the admiration of the attending bar. Of the other candidates, he spoke separately, delineating their character, and showing their faults and qualifications for the respective offices they were asking at the hands of the people.

Col. Bullock then entered at some length into the discussion of national politics. After bestowing some attention to the profligacy, venality, and corruption of the party in power, and contrasting the present reckless indifference of public men to grave charges of bargain and intrigue with the lively sense of personal honor manifested in former times, when even the imputation of such a charge as bargain and intrigue to obtain office had such a damaging effect upon the whole life of Mr. Clay, he asked whether a party was deserving of trust whose leaders laughed at the imputation of dishonesty, whose head and chief was openly and publicly charged with vendling his offices for reward, whose great leader in Congress had been a thousand times told to his face that he was a thief, and even Gen. Harlan, their candidate for Governor, was publicly charged with having bargained for an office as the reward for his sacrifice in making this race for Governor.

Col. Bullock then addressed himself to an exposure of the usurpations of Congress and the President, and the determination of Radical leaders to destroy all security for personal liberty and all State sovereignty and to consolidate and centralize all power and sovereignty in the Federal Government and to show the result at some length upon the currency of the act of Congress known as the Ku-Klux bill. He cited the provision of the Federal Constitution which forbids the United States Government attempting to interfere with the administration of State laws, and which provides that only upon the application of the Legislature or the Governor can Federal force be invoked to protect a State against domestic violence. And yet, in the face of this plain and unmistakable inhibition, Congress had empowered the President at his pleasure to send the army and navy into any State, to arrest their citizens, hand them over to Federal tribunals for trial, and punish them for domestic violence or infraction of State laws, thus actually destroying that independence and separate sovereignty, which belong to the States and which was assured to them by the Constitution as has been over and over again decided by all our courts and reaffirmed by the Supreme Court of the Union only a few days ago in the case of Judge Bullington, from Massachusetts.

Col. Bullock extended his remarks on this bill to considerable length, but we have not space to give his speech a further notice. At the conclusion of his remarks there was a universal consent from all Democrats present to his earnest appeal to all to be at the polls and vote, and to urge all their neighbors to do likewise, so that the old first shall have been united majority rolled up for the Democratic ticket.

After the speech of Col. Bullock, the candidates for the Legislature addressed the people. Mr. A. F. Shelby spoke first and Mr. Corbett followed. We did not hear the speeches of either of these gentlemen. They are both clever, intelligent men, good Democrats, and have no issue between them except the question of dividing the county. Mr. Shelby is confessedly making the race upon the proposition, whilst Mr. Corbett opposes it. Of course we have no word to say on that question at present. When they come to Hickman to agitate our people on the question, we may then take a hand.

Columbus (Ky.) Dispatch.

REGISTER OF LAND OFFICE.—At a meeting of the State Central Committee, held at Frankfort on Saturday last, for the purpose of counting the votes of the delegates to the late State Convention of May 3d for Register of the Land Office, the Committee counted the vote with the following result: Dawson, 425; Grant, 349; whereupon Mr. Dawson having received a majority of the votes cast was declared the nominee; and was formally notified of his nomination. Mr. Dawson, however, with a view of preserving harmony in the ranks of the party, declined to accept the nomination tendered him, and recommended that Mr. J. A. Grant should be nominated in his place. This was promptly done by the Committee, Mr. Grant accepting the nomination. This result will, without doubt, be acceptable to the Democracy of the Whole State.

Paris Citizen.

The agony in regard to the candidacy for Register of the Land Office is over. There is not a true Democrat in the State who does not regret the unfortunate trouble brought into our household by misunderstanding or willful disobedience of instructions. The votes of the delegates from seventy-five counties have been returned to the State Central Committee at Frankfort. Upon the returning Mr. Dawson had the nomination by a majority of 76; but he again declined the nomination, and Mr. Grant was declared the nominee for the office.

While we regret the retirement of Mr. Dawson, we shall support Mr. Grant with that zeal that should characterize the Democracy throughout the State. Personal rivalry is nothing when principle is involved. We are now fighting under a banner with the name of A. Grant emblazoned upon it, but we beg our Democratic readers to remember that it is not prefaced with Ulysses—Henderson Reporter.

REGISTER OF THE LAND OFFICE.—At a meeting of the State Central Committee on the 1st of July, the votes of the delegates for Register of the Land Office were counted with this result: Dawson 425; Grant, 349. Mr. Dawson was thereupon declared the nominee, but having declined, through a letter addressed to the State Central Committee, to accept the nomination, J. Alexander Grant was nominated to fill the vacancy, and gratefully accepted the nomination to which (as he says in his letter of acceptance) he has always considered himself entitled by reason of having received a majority of the votes cast in the May Convention.

Observer and Reporter.

ST. LOUIS AND PADUCAH RAILROAD.—Half of this road, from St. Louis to Du Quoin, 70 miles, is completed, and the cars running. Du Quoin is on the Illinois Central, and the distance from Du Quoin to Paducah is about 68 miles, and workmen are now engaged in grading the road from Du Quoin to Marion, a distance of 28 miles this side of Du Quoin. Next year we will see that road finished.

Paducah Herald.

Cov. Journal.

MARRIED.

On the 27th ult., in Winchester, Ky., by Elder Jas. W. Harding, Mr. HARRISON JOHNSON and Miss GEORGETTE LYONS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Proclamation by the Governor

\$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, }
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN to me that FIELDS COX stands indicted in the Circuit Court for the murder of James Spencer, on the 24th of May, 1871, and is now a fugitive from justice, going at large.

Now, therefore, I, P. H. LESLIE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of said Fields Cox, and his delivery to the jailer of Fayette county.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, the 10th day of July, A. D. 1871, and in the 30th year of the Commonwealth.

P. H. LESLIE.

By the Governor: S. B. CHURCHILL, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.

Cox is about 30 years old; light hair; about 5 feet 8 inches high; heavy set; a short, red face and blunt nose, and weighs about 175 pounds.

July 11-3m

CONDITION

OF THE

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY

AND BRANCHES,

JUNE 30, 1871.

RESOURCES.

Notes discounted.....	\$206,306 78
Bills of Exchange.....	1,839,539 39
Suspended debt.....	48,446 46
Due from Banks (other than New York).....	\$269,192 63
Banking Houses and Real Estate.....	144,162 73
United States 5-20 Bonds.....	129,666 97
Cash in Eastern Exchange, \$137,342 00	100,000 00
Cash in Currency.....	136,824 28
	\$264,165 98
	\$2,835,092 05

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock.....	\$1,700,000 00
Fund for Redemption of Circulation.....	28,133 00
Due to Depositors.....	\$22,610 16
Deposits.....	129,666 97
Dividends Unclaimed.....	5,949 50
Paid to State Tax.....	8,500 00
Fund to cover Losses.....	29,000 00
Contingent Fund.....	\$17,000 00
Profit and Loss.....	7,831 42
	\$2,831 42
	\$2,

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

TUESDAY JULY 11, 1871.

BURGARS.—Two attempts at burglary were made in this city on Saturday night. The first occurred about twelve o'clock, at the residence of R. Runyan. The would be thief had placed a ladder on the cellar, by which he could ascend to the top of a porch, from which he could enter the house through an open window. In arranging the ladder he made a noise, which attracted the attention of Mrs. Runyan, who opened a window-shutter, which caused the scamp to make a hasty departure. The second attempt was made at the residence of Capt. Cannon, about an hour later. It was timely discovered and frightened away at an early stage of its proceedings.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—On Saturday morning, a negro man named Reuben Slets, who was a cook on the tug-boat Dora, was drowned in the river, under the following circumstances: The boat was lying at Lindsey's, at the foot of Washington street, when the deceased, who was on the outer guard, stumbled or lost his balance, and fell into the river, and was drowned before assistance could reach him. His body was recovered a few hours afterward, and an inquest was held, with a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

On yesterday afternoon there was considerable excitement for a time on St. Clair street, caused by an assault upon Wm. Young, the bricklayer employed on Old Fellows' Hall in place of the strikers, and by the effort to arrest one of the latter. Two of the parties were arrested, but as they were bound over to appear before Judge Major this morning, we forbear to enter into details pending their trial.

SUDDEN DEATH OF FRED. KEUNE.—The friends and acquaintances of Mr. Fred. Keune were shocked at receiving a dispatch on Sunday telling of his sudden death. The following account of his death, from the Louisville Ledger of yesterday, is, so far as we can learn, correct:

On Saturday Mr. Frederick Keune, a baker and confectioner of Frankfort, and well and favorably known to his fellow-citizens, came to this city with his wife and two children, and put up at the Farmers' House, on Market street. He had been in feeble health for some time, and proposed to travel for the purpose of recuperating. Yesterday, after dinner, he left his wife for the purpose of taking a walk. At about 3 o'clock P. M. he staggered into the boarding-house of Mrs. Block, on Market street, between First and Second. At first it was supposed that he was under the influence of liquor, and a policeman was sent for. Before the police arrived it was discovered that he was terribly ill, and being a total stranger, he was taken to the First-street station-house. Medical aid was summoned, and everything that could be done was done, but without avail, and at a few minutes before six he expired. His wife was sent for, but she arrived just after the breath had left his body. The coroner held an inquest, and returned a verdict of death from heart disease and sun-stroke combined.

His remains arrived here on the nine o'clock train from Louisville yesterday morning, and were interred in the Catholic burying ground of the Frankfort Cemetery, at five o'clock in the afternoon.

SAD.—On Saturday, Mr. Pat. Noonan, who keeps a saloon on Main street, having occasion to be absent, left his little daughter six years of age and a son of a neighbor about the same age in the saloon, with directions that if any one came in to call some one from another room in the building. After Mr. Noonan left the children went behind the counter and commenced drinking whisky, from the effects of which his daughter died in a few hours. It is supposed she drank as much as a pint.

Gen. John Kaleidoscope Harlan, as Proctor Knott christens him in his Pembroke speech, which we publish elsewhere, will speak in Monticello to-day, and be met by Governor Leslie.

ANOTHER FAIR.—The Woodford Weekly of Friday says: "A number of our stock men propose holding a fair (something on the order of the Elkhorn's World Fair) in the woods of Mr. Charles Alexander, who has kindly tendered the use of his grounds, during the latter part of the summer. We are requested to announce that there will be a meeting at the court-house to-morrow at 3 o'clock, to take the necessary steps for the success of the fair. All who wish to take an interest in the matter are invited to attend."

James A. Edwards, a wealthy and highly respected citizen of Shelbyville, Ky., fell beneath the cars on the train from this place to Louisville, at the Shelbyville junction, on Saturday evening, and was instantly killed by the passage of the train over his body.

Of the twenty-one inmates of the Fayette county poor-house, thirteen are colored. In the Eastern Lunatic Asylum there are sixty-four negro patients, all receiving the same treatment as the whites.

BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, &c.—I will teach a class, at Mrs. Runyan's school-room, corner of Mero and Ann streets, Frankfort, Ky., instruction in journalizing, posting and closing books, balance sheeting, &c.—day and night lessons—commencing Monday, July 10th, 1871. For terms and particulars, apply at the school-room.

July 8-2t G. W. CRUTCHER.

It is a singular historical coincidence, that the formal ratification of the Joint High Commission Treaty of Washington were exchanged in London on the 17th day of June the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, and officially proclaimed in this country on the 4th of July, the ninety-fifth anniversary of our independence.

REWARD.—The Governor offers five hundred dollars reward for the apprehension of Fielden Cox, indicted for the murder of James Spencer, of Wolfe county.

Fifty United States soldiers have been sent to the Red River Iron Works.

The Richmond Register will come out in new dress next week.

NARROW GAUGE RAILROADS.—The Paducah people are discussing the propriety of building a narrow gauge railroad from that place via Benton and Murray to Paris, Tennessee. It is estimated that the road can be built and equipped at \$6,000 or \$7,000 per mile, the whole distance being about 65 miles. We give elsewhere a very succinct statement of the comparative expense of building and running the broad and narrow gauge roads, by which it will be seen that the advantage is vastly in favor of the latter. In several portions of the State projects are on foot for building them; and it half of those which have been proposed are built, we shall soon have Kentucky an iron-ribbed State like some of her neighbors. The three foot gauge seems perfectly feasible, and we believe it is only necessary to build one road in Kentucky to lead to the construction of a dozen.

The subscription price of the Jeffersonian Democrat, published in Louisville, has been reduced from three to two dollars without reduction in size or quality. With the number of the Democrat for July 22d, will be commenced a story of thrilling interest, by Mrs. Nelly Marshall McAfee, who has engaged to furnish contributions regularly to its literary department.

A TERRIBLE TORNADO.—Specials to the Cincinnati Gazette of yesterday says: "There was a most terrible tornado in Dayton yesterday, totally destroying one church, and partially several others, and some fifty buildings. So far as heard from, six persons were killed and some twenty wounded. The same storm visited Xenia, but was not so severe. Reports from Syracuse, N. Y., tell of a very destructive storm there, a number of houses being struck by lightning."

QUARTERLY COURT.—This court met yesterday morning, and remained in session all day. There is a great business to be transacted. The court meets again this morning at 10 o'clock.

Two little daughters of Mr. Teady, residing at Dayton, Kentucky, were struck by lightning on Saturday afternoon, while standing under a locust tree in that place, and one of them killed. The other was quite badly injured.

A SHOWER.—A shower of rain fell between six and seven o'clock Sunday evening, which afforded considerable relief from the oppressive heat for a few hours.

VALLEY RIFLES.—The hot weather has had such a debilitating effect upon the members of the Valley Rifles, that it is probable the company will never parade again.

The highest thermometer stood in this city during the two hottest days of the season—Saturday and Sunday—was 98 degrees.

In St. Louis a rolling mill for making railroad iron has been started, which turns out 150 tons or between five and six hundred rails per day—equal to three miles of single track.

Bowen, the bigamist, is now called Bowen the trigamist, from having three wives instead of two.

SUN-STROKES.—Four cases of sun-stroke occurred at Louisville on Saturday, none of which proved fatal.

NARROW GAUGE ROADS.

Col. Hullbert recently spoke as follows in Columbus, Georgia, on the subject of narrow gauge roads:

The following detail matter may serve to give you some idea as to the difference in cost between a 4 feet 8 1/2 inch and a 3 feet gauge, the figures being taken from two roads actually built over a similar country, one road representing the wide the other the narrow gauge:

	4 feet 8 1/2 inch.	3 feet.
Right of way	\$1,145 00	\$ 450 00
Fencing	425 00	425 00
Grading	8,710 00	4,550 00
Rails, the ballast, etc.	7,840 00	4,665 00
Bridging	1,605 00	515 00
Buildings	2,690 00	2,090 00
Rolling Stock	3,745 00	2,135 00
Engineering, etc.	2,000 00	945 00
Total cost per mile.	\$28,560 00	\$15,775 00

A saving of \$13,000 per mile first cost. It is not necessary for me to suggest to you that the first cost of a narrow gauge is greatly beneath that of a wide gauge. This will be apparent to any clear mind. For a single track the saving is about 50 per cent. over an ordinary flat country, but in mountainous or mining districts the proportion increases to 70 per cent. or more. There are many things to be considered in connection with the rolling stock of a narrow gauge, which, when carefully studied and worked out, controls and in a great degree establishes the extra width that the gauge should be, the principal ones being speed, safety and comfort to passengers, and a proper arrangement or distribution of platform area on freight cars, combined with strength to work the traffic of the road economically.

The narrow gauge freight car weighs 1 1/2 tons and will carry 4 tons paying freight—10,000,000 tons paying freight therefore would require 3,750,000 tons of dead car weight to be moved or a total of 13,750,000 tons gross weight moved on narrow gauge as against 60,000,000 on wide gauge. We will assume that the narrow gauge trains each weigh 150 tons, it would require, then, 61,600 trains each year to handle the amount of freight named, or in 323 days, 284 trains per day, and the road being 1,550 miles long, there would be an average of 36 trains distributed over the road daily, this number divided into the total number of trains per day and we have an average of 8 trains every 24 hours passing over each mile of road or 1 every three hours. If the train sustains an average speed of 25 miles an hour, one train following another is in time 3 hours, and in distance 75 miles behind the preceding one. Note the following comparison:

	4 Ft. Gauge.	3 Ft. Gauge.
Pay'g freight, 10,000,000 tons.	10,000,000 tons.	10,000,000 tons.
Non-pay'g do, 50,000,000 tons.	3,750,000 tons.	3,750,000 tons.
Total	60,000,000 tons.	13,750,000 tons.
Speed	25 miles.	25 miles.
Total weight of each train.	250 tons.	150 tons.
No. trains per day.	767.	284.
Length of road.	1,450 miles.	1,450 miles.
Trains pass'g over each mile of road per day.	21.	8.
One train every	70 minutes.	3 hours.
Distance trains are apart in minutes.	70 minutes.	3 hours.
Distance trains apart.	27 miles.	75 miles.

The Lexington Press of yesterday says: "The fortunate winner of Gen. Jas. F. Robinson's fine mares and buggy, which were raffled for on Saturday night, was Mr. Joseph Stanhope. He invested ten dollars, and drew about eight hundred."

The Greensburg Independent, of July 6th, says: "We are informed that a heavy frost fell on last Tuesday, in the neighborhood of Tygart's valley. It was a remarkable occurrence, and surprised the natives considerably."

John F. Payne, of Scott county, sold recently to Hall & Lyle, of Fayette county, 126 head of mules, at \$180 per head. These mules are intended for the Southern market and will be shipped to New Orleans in a few days.

A special term of the Boone circuit court will convene at Burlington on the 17th of this month, for the trial of the celebrated bounty fund case, in which there are over a thousand contestants.

The Mayor of Newport has issued warrants for the arrest of over one hundred persons who have failed to take out licenses for their dogs.

LONG BRANCH RACES.—The following is the amount won by Kentucky stables: A. Buford, \$3,200; John Harper, \$2,300; D. J. Crouse, \$2,150; H. P. McGrath, \$650; D. Swigert, \$550.

SPRING HILL PARK, CRAB ORCHARD.—The first running meeting over Spring Hill Park, at Crab Orchard, will commence on Tuesday, August 15th, and continue five days. In the printed list of stakes there are \$1,600 worth of premiums offered for all ages, and doubtless others will be made up. A trotting meeting will commence on the 29th of August.

Mr. James Morman is the Democratic candidate for the Legislature from Muhlenburg county, Mr. Jas. Martin, the regular nominee, having retired.

Judge Simpson, of Clark county, who has been quite ill, is slowly recovering.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

Feeling extremely sorry for the accident that occurred at the residence of Dr. Price, on last Saturday afternoon, from the explosion of gas, yet, we feel it our duty, in justification to ourselves, and for the benefit of the public at large, to make a statement concerning facts in reference to the gas pipes in the houses in the city of Frankfort. We had just finished re-brazing two chandeliers for the Doctor, and was about to put one of them up, when the fitter discovered a leak between the ceiling and floor above. Informing Mrs. Price of the fact, he was directed to repair the leak; but she would not like the carpet and floor taken up upstairs, it being Saturday evening, which, the fitter informed Mrs. Price, was necessary, so that any accumulated gas might escape into the room, thence out of the windows, leaving everything secure to go to work. Desiring to accommodate the family, the fitter proceeds to the cellar with pliers (not to the rod and key in the room, usually found here, which is absolutely wrong) to turn off the gas; then proceeds to the parlor, takes the cup from off the drop, and when he has waited a sufficient time for the gas to escape, he proceeds to work with the torch and blow pipe (not white lead, as found here); and no sooner had the torch been applied, than the explosion took place. The fitter, after being knocked over, immediately went to the cellar to see if some one had turned on the gas which he was working upstairs, but found the stop cock shut off just as he left the room. The question then arose, where did the gas come from? and upon examination found the stop cock leaking so badly, that, after being shut off, a burner could be lighted in any part of the house, demonstrating that, even after the gas is shut off, a fitter is not safe to work near the pipes with his torch. You will then inquire how is the trouble to be remedied. Simply this: Let the city council adopt established rules, the same as Covington and Cincinnati, compelling every fitter to run certain kinds of pipe, put together with gas-fitter's cement (not white nor red lead). After the house is finished, put his pump and gauge, and bring the pipe to a test; then let the superintendent or any person appointed by the gas company see that every thing is all right, and tight before the gas company receives it. Then there will be no danger of explosions, nor need to turn the gas off every morning, nor rods and keys sticking up through the floors as a monument of death, as it came near being the fact in this case. And we feel free to say that from our own experience in this city among the gas pipes, there is not five houses out of every hundred that has gas pipes in them that is perfectly tight; and unless they are, the houses are unhealthy, and the gas bills enormous; and we will take great pleasure in putting our pump upon any house in the place upon application, free of charge, to demonstrate that what we say is nothing but the facts in the case. Not wishing to attach blame upon any one, and hoping that a candid and liberal view will be taken of what we have said, and we think it unnecessary to go into further details, we trust that the durability of our own work, which we warrant will satisfy the public, we remain, Respectfully, JOHN B. CAHILL.

Plumbers, gas and steam fitters, St. Clair street, Frankfort, Ky.

P. S. We take pleasure in referring to the Doctor, exonerating us from any blame whatever.

EXTRAORDINARY OFFER.—The enterprising publishers of the American Stock Journal offer to send the whole twelve numbers for this year, and \$1.00 worth of books, all for the regular subscription to the Journal, which is \$1.00 a year. All our farmers and stock raisers should take advantage of this liberal offer, as the Journal is worth many times the money, besides getting four valuable manuals devoted to stock raising, the price of which is 25cts. each. Specimen copies of the Journal will be sent free to all by applying to the publishers, N. P. Boyer & Co., Parkersburg, Pa.

LUCAS NATURE.—John M. Copeland, Esq., of this town, has a species of the feathered tribe that is all gum except the head and feet, and they are like a chicken; he can't crow yet, tries hard to do so. He roosts on the ground like a duck; has spurs and a comb like a gentleman chicken; he waddles and runs like a duck. This strange freak of nature was hatched in Allen county. Mr. Copeland paid two dollars for him, because of his peculiar make up. This bird is over ten months old.

Franklin Sentinel.

The Catholic Irish in New York city are making preparations to attack the Orangemen if they march in procession on Wednesday. The Orangemen have determined to go out prepared to defend their rights, and a bloody riot is expected.

GOV. F. H. LESLIE. Democratic candidate for Governor, will address the people of Kentucky as follows:

Columbia, Saturday, July 15, at night. He will be with Gen. Harlan, the Republican candidate, at—
Monticello, Tuesday, July 11.
Jamestown, Wednesday, July 12.
Albany, Thursday, July 13.
Burksville, Friday, July 14.

HON. JOHN M. HARLAN. General John M. Harlan, Republican candidate for Governor, will address the people at the following times and places:

Monticello, Wayne county, Tuesday, July 11.
Jamestown, Russell county, Wednesday, July 12.
Albany Clinton county, Thursday, July 13.
Burksville, Cumberland county, Friday, July 14.
Hopkinsville, Monroe county, Saturday, July 15.
Scottville, Allen county, Monday, July 17.
Glasgow, Barren county, Tuesday, July 18.
Edmonton, Metcalfe county, Wednesday, July 19.
Mumfordsville Hart county, Thursday, July 20.
Bowling Green, Warren county, Friday, July 21.
Elkton, Todd county, Saturday, July 22.
Hopkinsville, Christian county, Monday, July 24.
Greenville, Muhlenburg county, Tuesday, July 25.
Calhoun, McLean county, Wednesday, July 26.
Hartford, Ohio county, Thursday, July 27.
Morgantown, Butler county, Friday, July 28.
Litchfield, Grayson county, Saturday, July 29.
Speaking at 1 o'clock.
Governor Leslie, Democratic candidate for Governor, is invited to attend.

HON. JOHN G. CARLISLE. Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor will address his fellow-citizens at the following places:

Brandenburg, Wednesday, July 12.
Shelbyville, Thursday, July 20.
Lawrenceburg, Friday, July 21.
Versailles, Saturday, July 22.
Georgetown, Monday, July 24.
Frankfort, Tuesday, July 25.
Owenton, Wednesday, July 26.
Williamstown, Thursday, July 27.
Walton, Friday, July 28.
Warsaw, Tuesday, August 1.
Carrollton, Wednesday, August 2.
At Louisville on the nights of the 3d, 4th and 5th days of August, at such points as may be designated.
Speaking elsewhere to commence at 1 1/2 o'clock, P. M.
Hon. Geo. M. Thomas, Republican candidate, is invited to attend.

MESSRS. RODMAN AND BROWN'S APPOINTMENTS.

Inasmuch as many of the appointments of Messrs. Leslie and Harlan, and Thomas and Carlisle conflict with ours, we are compelled to revoke them and make the following:

Newport, Tuesday, July 11.
Burlington, Wednesday, July 12.
Warsaw, Thursday, July 13.
Carrollton, Friday, July 14.
Lagrange, Saturday, July 15.
Frankfort, Monday, July 17.
Lawrenceburg, Tuesday, July 18.
Hartford, Wednesday, July 19.
Danville, Thursday, July 20.
Stanford, Friday, July 21.
Lancaster, Saturday, July 22.
Richmond, Monday, July 24.
Winchester, Tuesday, July 25.
Carlisle, Wednesday, July 26.
Paris, Thursday, July 27.
Lexington, Friday, July 28.
Versailles, Saturday, July 29.
At Covington, Newport, Frankfort, and Lexington at night; at all other places at 1 o'clock.
JOHN RODMAN.
WM. BROWN.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining unclaimed in the Frankfort Post-office July 8th, 1871. Persons calling for any of the following letters will please say "Advertised," and give date of list. If not called for within thirty days, they will be sent to the dead-letter office:

Albert, Prince
Allen, Martha (col.)
Allen, Lizzie
Byrd, John W.
Brose, Sarah
Bennett, Charley
Bell, Charles
Butler, Dudley
Baxter, John W.
Butler, W. R.
Carter, Catherine
Church, Mary
Coram, Richard
Calhoun, Jephtha
Dickerson, Mary
Dorman, J. H.
Davis, Mary
Davis, Mary E.
Day, A. C.
Deane, Henry
Fields, Maria
Frazer, Nancy
Fletcher, Katie
Gill, Thomas
Gresham, Geo. G.
Guthrie, Jas. for Sarah Smith, Sarah
Buckner
Hawkins, Charles W.
Huett, Samuel R.
Homes, Mrs. Lee
Hawkins, A. C.
Hawkins, Thomas C.
Hettinger, Amanda
Harris, Mollie A.
Hughes, Hettie
Hosack, Isaac
Hickman, Liza Ann
Harris, John
Hunt, Virginia F.
Hardin, Miss Bell
P. M.
J. G. HATCHITT, P. M.
Dr. J. A. CLOPTON, of Huntsville, Ala., may be consulted in Frankfort on the 19th and 20th of July. He treats, with perfect success, Piles, Fistula, Fissures, Strictures, Tumors, Wens, Polypous, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c. See a letter from Dr. Blades. Piles cured without the knife.
Dr. CLOPTON.
Sir: Allow me to express the emotions of gratitude I feel since the successful operation you performed on me. For fifteen years I suffered with that dreadful disease for which, in vain, I sought relief. My professional brethren all advised me against a surgical operation. It is, therefore, with feelings of great pleasure that I give my testimony to the dispatch and skill with which you operated, and the perfect success attending it. And permit me to say to those suffering with Hemorrhoidal affections, suffer no longer, as I am satisfied your method of operating is the perfection of surgical science, and that the pain of the operation is nothing compared with that of an inflamed condition of the parts. It is with pleasure I now recommend you to the community you are now visiting, as a surgeon, worthy of their highest confidence. Truly yours,
JOHN A. BLADES, M. D.
A French ship has been wrecked off the Cape of Good Hope and all on board were lost. One hundred and fifty bodies have been washed ashore.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE DEPOSIT BANK OF FRANKFORT, JUNE 30TH, 1871.

ASSETS.
Bills of Exchange..... \$159,298 57
Cash..... 16,517 31
Due from Banks..... 26,138 95
Due from Furniture..... 6 00
Due from Stamps..... 505 00
Due from protest account..... 5 09
\$203,154 83

LIABILITIES.
Capital Stock..... \$77,400 00
Due Banks..... 6,607 05
Dividends Unclaimed..... 1,141 00
Dividend No. 6..... 3,939 23
Depositors' Tax..... 119 13
Profit and Loss..... 107,957 44
Fund to pay Taxes..... 387 60
From the Treasurer..... 5,559 98
\$203,154 83

JOHN WATSON, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
A Dividend of five per cent. has been this day declared from the earnings of last 6 months, payable on and after the FIFTH JULY, free from Government tax.
JOHN WATSON, Cashier.

June 30, 1871. July 6-2w

Notice to Contractors.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE BEEN APPOINTED a committee to receive bids for the completion for the extension of the building for FRANKFORD CHURCH. Bids will be received till 12 o'clock, A. M.

SATURDAY, JULY EIGHTH, 1871.

Apply to E. H. Black, Superintendent, who will cheerfully show specifications for the unfinished work. Bids can be handed to either of the undersigned.
E. H. BLACK,
F. CHINN, SR.

FRANKFORT, July 3, 1871-1d

CITY TAXES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL WHOM it may concern, that the TAX-BOOK OF THE CITY OF FRANKFORT for 1871 will be withdrawn from the City Council.

MONDAY, TENTH DAY OF JULY

next, on which day the Taxes then due and unpaid will be listed with the City Marshal for collection, with an additional 10 per cent. on the amount due. By order of the City Council.

S. C. SAYRES, City Clerk.

JUNE 29, 1871-1d

TRIVOLI HOME SCHOOL

REOPENS MONDAY, SEPTEMBER FOURTH. For particulars, address the Principal.

Miss M. E. KELLY, Midway, Ky.

July 1st-1d

CRAB ORCHARD SPRINGS, KY.

REBUILT AND IMPROVED—CAPACITY equal to that of the past season—will be opened to visitors on.

MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1871.

The comfort of the Guests has been confided to Mr. A. WALRUTH, of Lexington, assisted by Mrs. THOREL, who, by strenuous exertions, hopes to sustain the high character of the Springs, acquired by their management in the summer of 1866 and 1867.

ISAAC SHELBY, JR., Proprietor.

June 20th & 21st-1m

STEPHENS & MANGAN, CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS,

Frankfort, Ky.,

WILL CONTRACT FOR FURNISHING and Laying Brick; and have now on hand Three Hundred Thousand Brick, of superior quality, for sale. June 15-1f.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN TO the public that WILLIAM WOODBURN, indicted in the Casey Circuit Court for the murder of Marion Williams, 1st August, 1870, and is now a fugitive from justice, going at large.

Now, therefore, I, PRESTON H. LESLIE, Acting Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of said Wm. Woodburn, and his delivery to the Jailor of Casey county.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, the 5th day of July, A. D. 1871, and in the 79th year of the Commonwealth.

P. H. LESLIE, By the Governor: S. B. CHURCHILL, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.

5 feet 7 inches high; weighs about 140 pounds; dark hair and eyes; 27 or 28 years old.

July 5-3m

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN TO the public that ANDREW JONES, indicted in Perry Circuit Court for the murder of Jacob Niece, and is now a fugitive from justice, going at large.

Now, therefore, I, PRESTON H. LESLIE, Acting Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of said Andrew Jones, and his delivery to the Jailor of Perry county.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, the 5th day of June, A. D. 1871, and in the 79th year of the Commonwealth.

P. H. LESLIE, By the Governor: S. B. CHURCHILL, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.

Jones is about 35 years old; 5 feet 8 inches high; dark complexion; dark hair and sandy beard; quick spoken and quick movements; rather stoop-shouldered.

July 1-1m

NEW LIVERY AND SALE STABLE.

TRIPLETT & GIBSON, HAVING COMPLETED their new Livery Stable on Ann Street, opposite Capital Hotel, are prepared to furnish the citizens of Frankfort and the public generally with Carriages, Buggies, Spring-Wagons, and Saddle-Horses.

Our drivers are careful and polite; and we are ready to wait on all customers day or night, and our charges shall be as reasonable as any in the city. We are prepared to board Horses by the day, week, or month; and we will buy and sell Horses on commission.

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

Causes of Summer Diseases.

The Journal of Health for June, under a different heading, states the following facts concerning the causes of diseases:

The miasma bough, like the Spanish moss, which drapes the trees of Southern swamps in such sad funeral garb, is a growth outside of the natural condition of the tree; it is a parasite, a fungus; a very low form of life, exceedingly slow in development in some cases, in others so inconceivably rapid as to be reproduced in millions in a few hours, as in the toadstool and mushroom. The common yeast, with which we make our bread, is a mass of living things, a dozen of them generating myriads more in a night; these fungi, spores, or germs, are not only the pests of living plants, eating out the entire life in the course of time, but they infest animals and man, carrying with them, sometimes, the most dreadful diseases. The mushroom, the morel, and the truffle, among the greatest delicacies of the table with some, are fungi. In some cases they kill, or cause disease, or poison. Ergot, kight, mildew, rust, bread dry rot, are all the diseased results of fungus growth.

There are similar growths or products in the animal world, called "cell" life. Vegetables come from seed, animals from eggs by cell development, and these cells or eggs are as amazing in their fecundity as fungus growth. A man swallows a few mouthfuls of raw pork in which are a few trichinae, and in a very few days, living things are found burrowing in the flesh by millions, causing the most agonizing pains and a dreadful death.

Between the effects of fungi and cell products, the vegetable germ and the animal egg, men perish in millions every year. Asiatic cholera seems to be, by the latest researches, the product of a thing of life, but whether vegetable or animal admits of question thus far.

Whooping cough is apparently of vegetable growth; for when the expectation of a child suffering from it is examined, it is crowded with germs; on one occasion a small amount of it was introduced into the windpipe of a healthy young rabbit; in a few days it had a troublesome cough, and on examination a countless number of these same germs were found all along the throat, windpipe, and lungs.

Plague and pestilence, and all those diseases called epidemic, which suddenly fall upon a whole community, such as fever and ague, chill and fever, bilious fever, yellow fever, diarrhoea, and dysentery, are caused by marsh miasm.

In the worst time of yellow fever and cholera in New Orleans, the evening and the morning air was so cool and delicious and balmy that many a time we have breathed it by the hour in perfect delight; and yet the resident knew that it was but the sure intimation that the disease would be more fearful in a day or two. But if this air were bottled and taken a thousand miles away, put into a close room where a healthy man is sleeping, he will have the ordinary symptoms of chill and fever in a day or two, and myriads of these pestiferous things will be found about his tongue, his throat and windpipe, and his lungs and stomach.

The newspapers announced recently that the Asiatic cholera had made its way westward in India; its progress has been always westward along the most prominent lines of travel, until it reaches America, crosses to the coast of California, and is lost in the boundless Pacific.

Extraordinary Vitality of Organic Germs.

One of the most curious facts in connection with chemical research is the remarkable vitality of the lower organisms in nature. In vegetable subjects, for instance, vitality may lie dormant for a period which is almost inconceivable. Stramonium seeds, according to DuRoi, can develop after remaining twenty-five years under ground. Friewald observed the germination of melon seed after they had been kept more than forty years. Pitoy goes so far as to say that corn grew after it had been kept a hundred years. And there seems no reason to doubt the fact, for Desmoulins obtained plants from seeds found in a Roman tomb of the third or fourth century. Moreover, it is well known that corn found in some of the tombs of ancient Egypt has germinated and grown to perfection; and the result of the experiment of sowing some of this mummified corn in this country has been the production of new ears larger and more prolific than those of our modern wheat. A squill bulb, too, found in the hands of a mummy, has, when planted at the present day and in this country, grown and blossomed as readily as the last year's hyacinth-bulb from Holland, which flowers in our windows every spring.—Once a Week.

JUDGING BY APPEARANCE.—Some years ago there arrived at the Cataract House, Niagara Falls, an odd looking man, whose appearance and deportment were quite in contrast with the crowds of well dressed and polished figures which adorned that celebrated resort. He seemed to have just sprung from the woods; his dress, of uncut cloth, which was made of leather, stood dreadfully in need of repair, apparently not having felt the touch of the needle for many a long month. A worn out blanket, that might have served for a bed, was buckled to his shoulders; a large knife hung on one side, balanced by a long rusty tin box on the other; and his beard uncombed, tangled, and coarse, fell down upon his bosom, as if to counterpoise the weight of the thick, dark locks that supported themselves on his back and shoulders. This being, strange to the spectators, seemingly half civilized, half savage, pushed his steps into the sitting-room, untrussed his little burden, quietly looked around for the landlord, and then modestly asked for breakfast.

The host at first drew back with evident repugnance to receive this uncouth form among his genteel visitors, but a few words whispered in his ear satisfied him, and the stranger took his place in the company, some struggling, their shoulders, some staring, some laughing outright. Yet there was more in that one man than in the whole company. He had been entertained with distinction at the tables of princes; learned societies to which the like of Cuvier belonged, had bowed down to welcome his presence; kings had been complimented when he spoke to them; in short, he was one whose name would be growing brighter, when the fashionable who laughed at him, and many much greater than they, shall have been forgotten.

From every hill-top, and deep, shady grove, the birds, those blossoms of the air, will sing his name. The little wren will pipe it with her matin hymn; the oriole carol it from the slender grasses of the meadows; the turtle dove roll it through the secret forests; the many-voiced mocking bird pour it along the air; and he sits far up on the blue mountains, will scream it to the tempest and stars. He was John J. Audubon, the great ornithologist. There is no truer motto patent than that appearances are often deceitful.

COURTING.—Here is a specimen of the good old-fashioned mode of courting as it was done in Connecticut. Deacon Marvin, a large landholder and most exemplary man, accomplished his in this business-like way:

Having one day mounted his horse, with a sheepskin for a saddle, he rode in front of the house where Betty Lee lived, and, without dismounting, requested Betty to come to him. On coming he told her that the Lord had sent him to marry her. Betty replied: "The Lord's will be done."

Johnny was telling his ma how he was going to dress and show off when he got to be a man. His ma asked: "Johnny, what do you expect to do for a living when you get to be a man?" "Well, I reckon I'll get married and board with my wife's pa."

A Cutting Remark.—Lawyers are like shears; they never cut each other, but what is placed between them.

A young lady says the reason why tall men best succeed in matrimony is because all sensible women favor Hyman.

DIRECTORY.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—PRESTON H. LESLIE.
Secretary of State—SAMUEL B. CHURCHILL.
Assistant Secretary of State—W. T. SAMUELS.
Attorney General—JOHN RODMAN.
Auditor—D. HOWARD SMITH.
Treasurer—JAMES W. TATE.
Register—JAMES A. DAWSON.
Superintendent Public Instruction—Z. F. SMITH.

Adjutant General—J. STODDARD JOHNSTON.
Quartermaster General—FAYETTE HEWITT.
Librarian—GEORGE B. CRITTENDEN.
Keeper of Penitentiary—J. W. SOUTH.
Public Printer—S. I. M. MAJOR.
Public Binder—JOHN MARTIN, JR.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Chief Justice—GEORGE ROBERTSON.
Associate Judges—M. R. HARDIN, B. J. PRITTS, and Wm. LINDSEY.
Reporter—W. P. D. BUSH.
Clerk—ALVIN DUVALL.

CITY DIRECTORY.

Mayor—E. H. TAYLOR, JR.
Police Judge—JOHN B. MAJOR.
Clerk—S. C. SAYRE.
Attorney—JOHN W. RODMAN.
Treasurer—J. R. GRAHAM.
Marshal—H. HYDE.

Board Common Councilmen—E. H. TAYLOR, JR., A. G. BRAWNER, JAS. G. DUDLEY, B. F. MEKE, A. J. JAMES, W. P. D. BUSH, L. TOBIN, M. H. P. WILLIAMS.

Board School Trustees—G. C. DRANE, D. L. HALY, J. G. HATCHETT.

FRANKLIN COUNTY COURT.

Judge—Hon. W. S. PAYOR.
Commonwealth's Attorney—J. D. LILLARD.
Clerk—WALTER FRANKLIN.
Sheriff—JOSEPH ROBINSON.
Jailer—ROBERT W. LAWLER.
Assessor—PETER JETT.
Coroner—J. R. GRAHAM.
Court convenes Third Monday in February and last Monday in August. Chancery Term—Fourth Monday in June. Fiscal Term—Last Monday in January.

FRANKLIN COUNTY COURT.

Presiding Judge—R. A. THOMSON.
Clerk—JAMES G. CROCKETT.
County Attorney—IRA JULIAN.
Court convenes first Monday in each month.

Franklin County Quarterly Court—Holds its terms on the second Monday in January, April, July, and October.

JUSTICES' COURTS.

First District, Geo. W. Gwin—Second Monday in March, June, September, and December. Philip Swigert—First Saturday in March, June, September, and December. F. D. Reddish, Constable.
Second District, B. F. Head—Fourth Saturday in March, June, September, and December. G. C. Hughes—On Saturday after the first Monday in March, June, September, and December. James Hughes, Constable.
Third District, William Morris—On First Saturday after second Monday in March, June, September, and December. Milton Wigginton—On Thursday after second Monday in March, June, September, and December. Flournoy Satterwhite, Constable.
Fourth District, U. V. Williams and John W. Jackson—Both on First Saturday in March, June, September, and December. G. B. Harrod, Constable.
Fifth District, Joseph Harrod—Fourth Friday in March, June, September, and December. Nelson Moore—on Third Friday in March, June, September, and December. George Harrod, Constable.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

M. E. Church, Sixth—Rev. T. J. Dond, Pastor. Sunday services—11 A. M.; 7 P. M. Class Meeting immediately after morning service.
Sunday School—2½ P. M.
Prayer meeting—Thursday, 7 P. M.
Church meeting—Fourth Sunday, 9½ A. M.
Stewards' meetings—Monday 7 P. M.
Sunday School Teachers' meetings—Wednesday 7 P. M.
Presbyterian Church—Rev. J. H. NESBITT, Pastor.
Sunday services—11 A. M.; 7 P. M.
Sunday school—2 P. M.
Prayer meeting—Friday, 7 P. M.
Christian Church—Eld. T. N. ARNOLD, Pastor.
Sunday services—11 A. M.; 7 P. M.
Sunday school—9 A. M.
Prayer meeting—Wednesday, 7 P. M.
Catholic Church—Rev. L. YOUNG.
Sunday services—8 A. M.; 10½ A. M.
Divine service every morning at 7.
Ascension Church (P. E.)—Rector.
Sunday services—11 A. M.; 7 P. M.
Sunday School—9½ A. M.
Divine service—Friday, 7 P. M.
Baptist Church—Rev. L. W. SEELEY, D. D. Pastor.
Sunday service—11 A. M.; 7 P. M.
Sunday School—9 A. M.
Prayer meeting—Wednesday, 7 P. M.

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS!



N. HEFFNER,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

At his New Store, on Main Street, FRANKFORT, KY.

HAS JUST OPENED A HANDSOME

Stock of Spring and Summer Goods, such as suits, cassimere, and vestings, as choice as is to be found in the New York market, and will make up in the most approved style. His stock has been purchased exclusively for cash, and he differs himself that his prices will satisfy those who may give him a call. Don't forget the place.

dec-8-11 NELSON HEFFNER.

DANIEL BOONE DISTILLERY,

Frankfort, Ky.

LEWIS CASTLEMAN, - - Proprietor

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND COPPER WHISKY of his own manufacture, from two years old down, which he offers for sale to the trade on reasonable terms for cash.

ang15-11

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED!

20 BAGS CLOVER SEED.
10 BAGS TIMOTHY SEED.

Just received per Dove No. 4, and for sale low to close consignment by

ang15-11 G. B. MACKLIN.

NEW ALE HOUSE

AUGUST STAPENHORST

Has opened a new Ale House on High Street, near the corner of Main Street. He will keep a fine supply of the best Ales by the bottle. He will deliver to the who may want it, MADISON XX, at his residences, at the

LOWEST PRICES.

dec A. STAPENHORST

All sizes of Trunks for sale cheap at Helms' Old Stand.

OFFICIAL.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN to me that LEMUEL BOGGESS stands indicted in the Meigsburg Circuit Court with the murder of W. H. Rice, on 31st December, 1888, and is now a fugitive from justice, going at large.
Now, therefore, I, PRESTON H. LESLIE, Acting Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of said Lemuel Boggess, and his delivery to the jailer of Meigsburg county.
In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, the 23d day of May, A. D. 1871, and in the 79th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: P. H. LESLIE.
SAMUEL B. CHURCHILL, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.

Is about 55 years old; 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high; weight about 170 pounds; dark complexion; black hair; gray eyes; small portion of the first finger on the right hand, including a portion of the finger-nail, cut off slightly stoop shouldered; heavy chest, and well muscled.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN to me that A. D. Brown stands charged with the murder of Handy Solomon, in Trigg county, on the 17th October, 1870, and is now a fugitive from justice, going at large.
Now, therefore, I, PRESTON H. LESLIE, Acting Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of said A. D. Brown, and his delivery to the jailer of Trigg county.
In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, the 17th day of May, A. D. 1871, and in the 79th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: P. H. LESLIE.
S. B. CHURCHILL, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.

Brown is about 35 years old; 6 feet 4 or 5 inches high; light complexion; fair, light beard; shows his teeth in talking; is quiet and rough; stoops or leans forward in walking or standing.

Proclamation by the Governor.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

To the Sheriff of Kenton County, Greeting:
WHEREAS, a vacancy exists in the Twenty-second Judicial District, created by the resignation of Hon. JOHN G. CARLISLE, you are therefore commanded to call a meeting to be held at the several places of voting in said County of Kenton, on MONDAY, THE SEVENTH DAY OF MAY, 1871, for the purpose of electing a qualified person to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation aforesaid, and make due return thereof to the Secretary of State, according to law.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, the 16th day of May, A. D. 1871, and in the 79th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: P. H. LESLIE.
SAMUEL B. CHURCHILL, Secretary of State.
W. T. SAMUELS, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN to me that a party of armed and unknown men forced upon the Jail of Franklin county on the night of the 24th February, 1871, and released therefrom Thompson Serogins, charged with murder, and are now fugitives from justice, going at large.
Now, therefore, I, PRESTON H. LESLIE, Acting Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension and conviction of said parties aforesaid, and their delivery to the jailer of Franklin county.
In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, the 11th day of May, A. D. 1871, and in the 79th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: PRESTON H. LESLIE.
S. B. CHURCHILL, Secretary of State.
W. T. SAMUELS, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN to me that ALFRED UNDERWOOD is charged with horse stealing, &c., in Fleming Circuit Court, and is now a fugitive from justice, going at large.
Now, therefore, I, PRESTON H. LESLIE, Acting Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension and conviction of said parties aforesaid, and their delivery to the jailer of Fleming county.
In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, the 6th day of May, A. D. 1871, and in the 79th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: PRESTON H. LESLIE.
SAMUEL B. CHURCHILL, Secretary of State.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN to me that JOHN DAVIS stands charged with murder of Joseph H. Fleming, in Calloway county, on 20th of April, 1871, and is now a fugitive from justice, going at large.
Now, therefore, I, PRESTON H. LESLIE, Acting Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension and conviction of said parties aforesaid, and their delivery to the jailer of Calloway county.
In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, the 6th day of May, A. D. 1871, and in the 79th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: PRESTON H. LESLIE.
SAMUEL B. CHURCHILL, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.

John Davis is 24 years old; 5 feet 5 inches high; blue eyes; light complexion; sandy hair.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$400 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN to me that FINNIS SMITH, WM. BAKER, ROBERT ELKIN, and MCGINNIS TWEEDLE are charged with the crime of arson in Livingston county (house burning), and are now fugitives from justice, going at large.
Now, therefore, I, PRESTON H. LESLIE, Acting Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS each for the apprehension of FINNIS SMITH, WM. BAKER, ROBERT ELKIN, and MCGINNIS TWEEDLE, and their delivery to the jailer of Livingston county.
In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, the 24th day of April, A. D. 1871, and in the 79th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: P. H. LESLIE.
S. B. CHURCHILL, Secretary of State.
W. T. SAMUELS, Assistant Secretary.

S. V. PENCE,

ON THE FRANKFORT AND FLAT CREEK TURNPIKE ROAD, four miles from Frankfort, has just completed his

New Saw Mill,

and takes this method of informing the community at large that he is prepared to fill all orders. Particular attention is paid to long and heavy material for Bridges, Warehouses, Railroads, and the equal patronage of Short Lumber. Laths can be furnished in all quantities. All done at short notice and at the lowest price.

apr23-3m

Blank Books of every kind for sale at Helms' Old Stand.

GROCERY AND MEAT STORE.

When, in the course of human events, A good nice dinner be your intents, Large nice Hams, both firm and hard, Kegs of snow white fresh pure Lard, Eggs, Butter, Pickle, Oysters fine, Reliable Spices of every kind;

Sugar, Coffee, Tea, and Sauces, Tongues, Mutton, Pork, and Suasage; Eleven Bread or Flour to make it, Very nice or do not take it; Even get some fresh nice Fish, Now each of these you sure must dish; Stevens is the man who keeps 'em,

None for cheapness here can beat 'em, Everything in this grocery mine, Will surely please the people fine.

Before you buy at another Stall, Always come, give me a call; Cause I will send goods to your table, On the back of Trusty Gabel, Nor think this acrostic all a fable.

ST. CLAIR ST., [BET. MAIN & MARKET, FRANKFORT, KY.

Feb25-11

NEW FIRM!

A. L. McKEE having purchased the interest of W.

H. GRAY, or the firm of

GRAY & WALCUTT,

The firm will be known as

Walcutt & McKee,

Who will conduct the business at the old stand. We

invite an inspection of our

stock, and pledge ourselves

to sell at as

LOW RATES

As they can be bought anywhere in the city. We will

always keep on hand a choice and well-selected Stock of

FAMILY GROCERIES.

Give us a call.

WALCUTT & McKEE.

2-11

CINCINNATI A. VENT. E. VETS.

CINCINNATI PAPER WAREHOUSE

CHATFIELD & WOODS,

Manufacturers and Wholesale

Paper Dealers

77 79 Walnut St., Cincinnati.

dec12 w&t-wtf

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,

(Main Street, between Front and Second)

CINCINNATI, O.

BOARD REDUCED

TO

\$2 PER DAY.

MRS. R. THURSTON—Proprietress!

Mr. T. C. GADDIS has an interest in this house from this date, April 2nd

R. THURSTON apr30-11

JOHN R. HOOLE & SON,

IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

BOOKBINDERS' STOCK,

TOOLS AND MACHINERY,

NO. 50 MAIN STREET,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

oct3-11

PROFESSIONAL

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,

ATTORNEYS, FRANKFORT,

WILL PRACTICE IN COURT OF APPEALS

and Circuit and District Courts of the United States for the State of Kentucky; in the Circuit Courts of Anderson, Shelby, Henry, Franklin, Woodford, Owen, Scott, and Grant, and take collections for any part of Kentucky.

dec18-11

JNO. & J. W. RODMAN,

Attorneys at Law,

FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in the counties of Henry, Oldham, Trimble, and Shelby, and in all the courts at Frankfort.

Jan-11

L. HORD,

Attorney and Counselor at Law

Frankfort, Ky

PRACTICES IN THE COURT OF APPEALS,

1. Federal Courts, and the Circuit Courts of this and adjoining counties, and takes collections for any part of this State.